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But it is also true that the effect upon ambitious minds can not but be bad if as a people we show our very slight regard for scholarly achievements by making no provision at all for its reward. The chief use of the increased money value of the scholar's prize would be the index thereby afforded of the respect in which it was popularly held.

The American scientist, the American scholar, should have the chance at least of winning such prizes as are open to his successful brother in Germany, England or France, where the rewards paid for first-class scholarly achievements are as much above those paid in this country as our rewards for first-class achievement in industry or law are above those paid abroad.

But of course what counts infinitely more than any possible outside reward is the spirit of the worker himself. The prime need is to instill into the minds of the scholars themselves a true appreciation of real as distinguished from sham success. In productive scholarship, in the scholarship which adds by its work to the sum of substantial achievement with which the country is to be credited, it is only first-class work that counts. In this field the smallest amount of really first-class work is worth all the second-class work that can possibly be produced; and to have done such work is in itself the fullest and amplest reward to the man producing it.

We outsiders should according to our ability aid him in every way to produce it. Yet all that we can do is but little compared to what he himself can and must do. The spirit of the scholar is the vital factor in the productive scholarship of the country.

MR. ROCKFELLER'S ENDOWMENT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the General Education Board, held on June 30, a gift of ten million dollars was announced from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment for higher education in the United States. The announcement of the gift was made in a letter from Mr. Frederick T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, which reads as follows:

I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of \$10,000,000, to be paid October 1 next in cash, or, at his option, in income producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration, to be distributed to or used for the benefit of such institutions of learning at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways as the Board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, one of the secretaries of the board, in a statement concerning the gift, says:

John D. Rockefeller, jr., with others in this city, was instrumental in forming the General Education Board in February, 1902. A very broad and admirable charter was secured from Congress, and signed by President Roosevelt on January 12, 1903.

A gift of one million dollars from Mr. John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over to the Board, especially designated for educational work in the South. Other funds have been added by other philanthropists since that time, and the Board has confined its work hitherto mainly to educational work in the Southern States.

The present gift differs from Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the Board in the following particulars: The principal sum of the gift of one million dollars made on the organization of the Board could be distributed. The present gift of ten million dollars is held as endowment, the income only being available for distribution. The first gift was designated to be used exclusively in the Southern States. The present gift is for use not only in the Southern States, but throughout the United States, without distinction of section. The first gift could be used for common schools and secondary education. The second gift is confined to higher education and is designed specially for colleges as distinguished from the great universities, although there is no prohibition in the letter of gift against making contributions to universities.

Both gifts are alike available for denominational schools, as well as for those which are non-sectarian. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian distinctions. No special denomination will be particularly favored, but the funds

will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they can not be employed for giving specifically theological instruction.

In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they can not promise to be permanently useful.

Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for debts, for apparatus, or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has had this gift in contemplation for a long time, and Mr. Gates has been studying the subject in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as useful as is now anticipated Mr. Rockefeller will undoubtedly make large additions to it in future years.

The present members of the board are as follows: Robert C. Ogden, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Wallace Butterick, secretary and executive officer for the states south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; Starr J. Murphy, secretary and executive officer for the states of the north and west; Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper and E. Benjamin Andrews. There are four vacancies in the board which are expected to be filled later.

HONORARY DEGREES AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

At the recent commencement Harvard University conferred seven honorary degrees. Those given to men of science, with the remarks made by President Eliot, were as follows:

Honorary Master of Arts.—Frederick Pike Stearns—chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, with special charge of the waterworks, immense works in earth, masonry and metal, ten years in construction, planned and executed with good

judgment, boldness and long foresight, and with demonstrated success as regards the adequacy, purity and reasonable cost of the supply.

Honorary Doctor of Science.—James Homer Wright—pathologist, both teacher and investigator, strong contributor to the advance of that biological science which holds out to mankind good promise of deliverance from mysterious evils long endured.

Doctors of Laws.—Henry Marion Howe—a Boston Latin School boy, Harvard bachelor of arts and Institute of Technology bachelor of science, an author on copper, iron and steel, distinguished for scientific imagination and a good English style, professor of metallurgy in Columbia University, consulting metallurgist honored by the profession in England, France, Germany, Russia and his native land. Reginald Heber Fitz—for thirty-five years a teacher of pathological anatomy and of the theory and practice of physic, skilful and acute diagnostician, much trusted consulted physician, sagacious contributor to the progress of medicine.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

YALE UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of science on Professor George E. Hale, director of the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, and on Dr. T. W. Richards, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, and its degree of doctor of laws on Dr. Abraham Jacobi, emeritus professor of the diseases of children at Columbia University.

DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of laws on Dr. C. L. Dana, a graduate of the class of '72, professor of nervous diseases in the Cornell Medical School.

DR. LUDWIG BOLTZMANN, the eminent mathematical physicist of Leipzig, arrived at Berkeley on June 26, where he will lecture before the summer school of the University of California.

PROFESSOR PAUL EHRLICH, of Frankfort-on-Maine, and Professor Ramón y Cajal, of Madrid, have been elected foreign associates of the Paris Academy of Medicine.